

FOD

- To Pallas high the foaming bowl he crown'd,
And sprinkl'd large libations on the ground. *Pope's Odyssey.*
Upon a foaming horse
There follow'd frait a man of royal port. *Rowe.*
He foameth, and gnasheth with his teeth. *Mar. ix. 18.*
Fo'amy. *adj.* [from foam.] Covered with foam; frothy.
More white than Neptune's foamy face,
When struggling rocks he would embrace. *Sidney, b. ii.*
Behold how high the foamy billows ride!
The winds and waves are on the juster side. *Dryden.*
FOB. *n. f.* [from *fobbe*, German.] A small pocket.
Who pick'd a fob at holding forth,
And where a watch for half the worth
May be redeem'd. *Hudibras, p. ii. cant. 3.*
When were the dice with more profusion thrown?
The well-fill'd fob, not empty'd now alone. *Dryd. Juven.*
He put his hand into his fob, and presented me in his name
with a tobacco-stopper. *Addison's Spectator.*
There were two pockets which we could not enter; these
he called his fobs: they were two large slits cut into the top of
his middle cover, but squeezed close by the pressure of his
belly. *Gulliver's Travels.*
Orphans around his bed the lawyer fees,
And takes the plaintiff's and defendant's fees;
His fellow pick-purse, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*
To Fob. *v. a.* [from *fuppen*, German.]
1. To cheat; to trick; to defraud.
I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself fob'd in
it. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
Shall there be a gallows standing in England when thou art
king, and resolution thus fob'd as it is with the rusty curb of
old father antick law. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
He goes pressing forward, 'till he was fobbed again with
another story. *L'Estrange.*
2. To Fob off. To shift off; to put aside with an artifice; to
delude by a trick.
You must not think
To fob off our disgraces with a tale. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
For they, poor knaves, were glad to cheat,
To get their wives and children meat;
But these will not be fob'd off so,
They must have wealth and power too. *Hudibras, p. i.*
By a Ravenna vintner once betray'd,
So much for wine and water mix'd I paid;
But when I thought the purchas'd liquor mine,
The rascal fob'd me off with only wine. *Addison.*
Being a great lover of country sports, I absolutely deter-
mined not to be a minister of state, nor to be fob'd off with a
garter. *Addison's Freilander, N. 3.*
FOCAL. *adj.* [from *focus*.] Belonging to the focus. See
FOCUS.
Schellhammer demandeth whether the convexity or con-
cavity of the drum collects rays into a focal point, or scatters
them. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
FO'ILE. *n. f.* [from *foille*, French.] The greater or less bone between
the knee and ankle, or elbow and wrist.
The fracture was of both the fo'iles of the left leg. *Wifem.*
FOCILLATION. *n. f.* [from *foille*, Lat.] Comfort; support. *Diët.*
FOCUS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. [In optics.] The focus of a glass is the point of convergence
or concourse, where the rays meet and cross the axis after their
refraction by the glass. *Harris.*
The point from which rays diverge, or to which they con-
verge, may be called their focus. *Newton's Opt.*
2. Focus of a Parabola. A point in the axis within the figure,
and distant from the vertex by a fourth part of the parameter,
or latus rectum. *Harris.*
3. Focus of an Ellipsis. A point towards each end of the
longer axis; from whence two right lines being drawn to any
point in the circumference, shall be together equal to that
longer axis. *Harris.*
4. Focus of the Hyperbola. A point in the principal axis,
within the opposite hyperbola's; from which if any two right
lines are drawn, meeting in either of the opposite hyperbolas,
the difference will be equal to the principal axis. *Diët.*
FODDER. *n. f.* [from *foðre*, Saxon.] Dry food stored up
for cattle against winter.
Their cattle, starving for want of fodder, corrupted the
air. *Kneller's History of the Turks.*
Being not to be raised without wintering, they will help to
force men into improvement of land by a necessity of
fodder. *Temple.*
Of grass and f. d. thou defraud'st the dams,
And of their mothers dugs the starving lambs. *Dryd. Virgil.*
To FODDER. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To feed with dry food.
Natural earth is taken the first half spit from just under the
turf of the best pasture ground, in a place that has been well
foddered on. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
From winter keep,
Well fodder'd in the stalls, thy tender sheep. *Dryd. Virgil.*

FOI

- A farm of fifty pound hath commonly three barns, with as
many cowyards to fodder cattle in. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
Straw will do well enough to fodder with. *Martin. Hub.*
FO'DDERER. *n. f.* [from *fodder*.] He who fodders cattle.
FOE. *n. f.* [from *fah*, Saxon; *foe*, Scottish.]
1. An enemy in war.
Ere he had established his throne,
He fought great battles with his savage foes,
In which he them defeated ever more. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
Never but one more was either like
To meet to great a foe. *Milton.*
2. A persecutor; an enemy in common life.
God's benison go with you, and with those
That would make good of bad, and friends of foes. *Shakef.*
Forc'd by thy worth, thy foe in debt become;
Thy friend has lodg'd thee in a costly tomb. *Dryden's Fob.*
Thy defects to know,
Make use of ev'ry friend, and ev'ry foe. *Pope.*
3. An opponent; an ill-wither.
He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is
counted a foe to received doctrines. *Watts's Imp. of the Mind.*
FO'EMAN. *n. f.* [from *fie* and *man*.] Enemy in war; antago-
nist. An obsolete word.
Here haunts that fiend, and does his daily spoil;
Therefore henceforth be at your keeping well,
And ever ready for your foe-man fell. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
What valiant foe-men, like to Autumn's corn,
Have we mow'd down in top of all their pride? *Sh. H. VI.*
FO'ETUS. *n. f.* [Latin.] The child in the womb after it is
perfectly formed: but before, it is called embryo. *Quincy.*
A fetus, in the mother's womb, differs not much from the
state of a vegetable. *Locke.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fog*, Danish, a storm.] A thick mist; a moist
dense vapour near the surface of the land or water.
Infect her beauty,
You fenfick'd fogs, drawn by the pow'ful fun,
To fall and blast her pride. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
Lester mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with
so long darkness, present great alterations in the sun and
moon. *Raleigh's History of the World.*
Fly, fly, prophane fogs! far hence fly away;
Taint not the pure streams of the springing day
With your dull influence: it is for you
To sit and scoule upon night's heavy brow. *Cromwell.*
Fogs we frequently observe after sun-setting, even in
our hottest months. *Woodward's Natural History.*
FOG. *n. f.* [from *fogagium*, low Latin. *Gramen in foresta regis vocatur
pro foggio. Leges forest. Scotia.*] Aftergrass; grass which
grows in Autumn after the hay is mown.
FO'GGILY. *adv.* [from *foggy*.] Mistily; darkly; cloudily.
FO'GGINESS. *n. f.* [from *foggy*.] The state of being dark or
misty; cloudiness; mistiness.
FO'GGY. *adj.* [from *fog*.]
1. Misty; cloudy; dank; full of moist vapours.
Alas! while we are wrapt in foggy mist
Of our self-love, so passions do deceive,
We think they hurt, when most they do assist. *Sidney, b. ii.*
And Phoebus flying so, most shameful sight,
His blushing face in foggy cloud implies,
And hides for shame. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*
Whence have they this mistle?
Is not their climate foggy, raw and dull? *Shakef. Henry V.*
Let not air be too gross, nor too penetrative; not subject
to any foggy noisomeness, from fens or marshes near adjoining.
About Michaelmas, the weather fair, and by no means
foggy, retire your rarest plants. *Evelyn's Calendar.*
2. Cloudy in understanding; dull.
FOH. *interj.* [from *fah*, Saxon, an enemy.] An interjection
of abhorrence: as if one should at sight of any thing hated
cry out a foe!
Not to affect many proposed matches
Of her own clime, complexion and degree,
Whereto we see in all things nature tends,
Foh! one may smell in such a will most rank.
Foul disproportion, thoughts unnatural. *Shakef. Othello.*
FO'IBLE. *n. f.* [French.] A weak side; a blind side; a
failing.
He knew the foibles of human nature. *Freind's Hist. of Phys.*
The witty men sometimes have sense enough to know their
own foible, and therefore they craftily shun the attacks of
argument. *Watts's Logic.*
To FOIL. *v. a.* [from *offaler*, to wound, old French.] To put to
the worst; to defeat, though without a complete victory.
Amazement seiz'd
The rebel thrones; but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their mightiest. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*
Leader of those armies bright,
Which but th' omnipotent none could have foil'd! *Milton.*
Yet these subject not: I to these disclose
What inward throne I feel, not therefore foil'd:
Who meet with various objects, from the sense

FOI

- Variouly representing; yet still free,
Approve the best, and follow what I approve. *Milt. P. Lost.*
Strange, that your fingers should the pencil foil,
Without the help of colours or of oil! *Waller.*
He had been foil'd in the cure, and had left it to nature.
In their conflicts with sin they have been so often foil'd,
that they now despair of ever getting the day. *Calamy's Serm.*
Virtue, disdain, despair, I oft have try'd;
And, foil'd, have with new arms my foe defy'd. *Dryden.*
But I, the comfort of the Thunderer;
Have wag'd a long and unsuccessful war;
With various arts and arms in vain have toil'd,
And by a mortal man at length am foil'd. *Dryden's Æn.*
FOIL. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A defeat; a miscarriage; an advantage gained without a
complete conquest.
We of thy cunning had no diffidence;
One sudden foil shall never breed distrust. *Shakef. Hen. VI.*
Whoever overthroweth his mate in such sort, as that either
his back, or the one shoulder, and contrary heel do touch the
ground, shall be accounted to give the fall: if he be endan-
gered, and make a narrow escape, it is called a foil. *Carew.*
So after many a foil the tempter proud,
Renewing fresh assaults, amidst his pride,
Fell when he stood to see his victor fall. *Milton's P. Lost.*
When age shall level me to impotence,
And sweating pleasure leave me on the foil.
Death never won a stake with greater toil,
Nor e'er was fate so near a foil. *Dryden.*
2. [Feuille, French.] Leaf; gilding.
A stately palace, built of squared brick,
Which cunningly was without mortar laid,
Whose walls were high, but nothing strong nor thick,
And golden foil all over them display'd. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*
Fame is no plant that grows on mortal soil,
Nor in the glittering foil
Set off to th' world, nor in broad rumour lies. *Milton.*
3. Something of another colour near which jewels are set to
raise their lustre.
As for the black silk cap on him begun
To set for foil of his milk-white to serve.
Like bright metal on a fullen ground,
My reformation glittering o'er my fault,
Shall show more goodly, and attract more eyes,
Than that which hath no foil to set it off. *Shak. Hen. IV.*
The fullen passage of thy weary steps
Esteem a foil, wherein thou art to set
The precious jewel of thy home. *Shakespeare.*
'Tis the property of all true diamonds to unite the foil
closely itself, and thereby better augment its lustre: the foil is
a mixture of mastic and burnt ivory. *Grew's Museum.*
Hector has a foil to set him off: we are perpetually op-
posing the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector.
[From *feuille*, French.] A blunt sword used in fencing.
He that plays the king shall be welcome; his majesty shall
have tribute of me: the adventurous knight shall use his foil
and target. *Shak. Hamlet.*
FO'ILER. *n. f.* [from *foil*.] One who has gained advantage
over another.
To FOIN. *v. n.* [from *poindre*, Fr. *Skinner*.] To push in fencing.
He hew'd, and last'd, and foil'd, and thunder'd blows,
And every way did seek into his life;
Ne plate, ne mail, could ward so mighty throws,
But yielded passage to his cruel knife. *Fairy Queen, b. ii.*
He cares not what mischief he doth, if his weapon be out:
he will foil like any devil; he will spare neither man, woman,
nor child. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
Then both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, arm'd with sword and lance:
They lash, they foil, they pass, they strive to bore
Their corselets, and the thinnest parts explore. *Dryden.*
FOIN. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A thrust; a push.
FOININGLY. *adv.* [from *foin*.] In a pushing manner.
FO'ISON. *n. f.* [from *foison*, Saxon.] Plenty; abundance. A word
now out of use.
Pay justly thy tithes, whatsoever thou be,
That God may in blessing send foison to thee. *Tuff. Hubb.*
Be wilful to kill, and unskillful to store,
And look for no foison, I tell thee before. *Tuffer's Husband.*
Nature should bring forth,
Of its own kind, all foison, all abundance,
To feed my innocent people.
As those that feed grow full, as blossoming time
That from the seedness the bare fallow brings
To teeming foison; so her plentiful womb
Expresseth his full tilth and husbandry. *Shak. Meas. for Meas.*
To FOIST. *v. a.* [from *foister*, French.] To insert by forgery.
Left negligence or partiality might admit or foist in abuses
and corruption, an archdeacon was appointed to take account
of their doings. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

FOL

- Forge law, and foist it into some by-place
Of some old rotten roll. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
FO'ISTINESS. *n. f.* [from *foisty*.] Fastiness; mouldiness.
Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest foistiness make it for table unmeet. *Tuff. Husbandry.*
FO'ISTY. *adj.* [See FUSTY.] Mouldy; foisty.
FOLD. *n. f.* [from *fold*, Saxon.]
1. The ground in which sheep are confined.
His eyes he open'd, and beheld a field
Part arable and tith; whereon were sheaves
New reap'd; the other part, sheepwalks and fold. *Milton.*
In thy book record their groans,
Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain. *Milton.*
2. The place where sheep are housed.
Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold;
And Philomel becometh dumb,
And all complaint of cares to come. *Raleigh.*
3. The flock of sheep.
And this you see I scarcely drag along,
Who yearning on the rocks has left her young,
The hope and promise of my failing fold. *Dryden's Virgil.*
4. A limit; a boundary.
Secure from meeting, they're distinctly roll'd;
Nor leave their fens, and pass the dreadful fold. *Creech.*
5. [From *fold*, Saxon.] A double; a complication; an invo-
lution; one part added to another; one part doubled upon
another.
She in this trice of time
Commits a thing to monstrous, to dismantele
So many folds of favour! *Shakespeare's King Lear.*
The ancient Egyptian mummies were throwed in a num-
ber of folds of linen, besmeared with gums. *Bacon's N. Hist.*
Not with indented waves,
Prone on the ground, as fluce; but on his rear
Circular base of rising fold, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a furling maze! *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
Let the draperies be nobly spread upon the body, and let
the folds be large: the parts should be often traversed by the
flowing of the folds. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*
With fear and wonder seiz'd, the crowd beholds
The gloves of death, with seven distinguish'd folds
Of tough bull hides. *Dryden's Virg. Æn.*
The inward coat of a lion's stomach has stronger folds than
a human, but in other things not much different. *Arbuthnot.*
6. From the foregoing signification is derived the use of fold in
composition. Fold signifies the same quantity added: as, two
fold, twice the quantity; twenty fold, twenty times repeated.
But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit;
some an hundred fold, some sixty fold, some thirty fold. *Matt.*
At last appear
Hell bounds, high reaching to the horrid roof,
And thrice three fold the gates; three folds were bras,
Three iron, three of adamant rock. *Milt. Parad. Lost.*
Their martyr'd blood and ashes sow
O'er all th' Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant; that from these may grow
A hundred fold. *Milton.*
To FOLD. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To shut sheep in the fold.
The star that bids the shepherd fold,
Now the top of heav'n doth hold. *Milton.*
We see that the folding of sheep helps ground, as well by
their warmth as by their compost. *Bacon's Natural History.*
She in pens his flocks will fold,
And then produce her dairy store,
With wine to drive away the cold,
And unbought dainties of the poor. *Dryden's Horace.*
2. [from *fold*, Saxon.] To double; to complicate.
As a vesture shalt thou fold them up. *Heb. i. 17.*
Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the
hands to sleep. *Prov. vi. 10.*
They be folden together as thorns. *Nab. i. 10.*
I have seen her rise from her bed, unlock her closet, take
forth paper, fold it, write upon't, read it, seal it, and again
return to bed. *Shakespeare.*
Conscious of its own impotence, it folds its arms in despair,
and sits curling in a corner. *Collier of Envy.*
Both furl their sails, and strip them for the fight;
Their fold'd sheets dismiss the useless air. *Dryd. Ann. Mir.*
3. To inclose; to include; to shut.
We will defend and fold him in our arms. *Shak. Rich. II.*
Witness my son, now in the shade of death,
Whose bright outshining beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness fold'd up. *Shakespeare's Richard III.*
The fires i' th' lowest hell fold in the people! *Shak. Coriol.*
To FOLD. *v. n.* To close over another of the same kind; to
join with another of the same kind.
The two leaves of the one door were folding, and the two
leaves of the other door were folding. *Kings vi. 14.*
FOLIACEOUS.